



Base from U.S. Geological Survey Tyonek C-5, 1954; C-6, 1958; C-7, 1958; D-5, 1954; D-6, 1958; D-7, 1973; Quadrangles, Alaska.

DIGHEM V Electromagnetic EM system, a CGG D1344 cesium magnetometer with a 100°C cesium vapor, or a Radiation Solutions RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer. The EM and magnetic sensors were flown at a height of 100 feet. The gamma-ray spectrometer was flown at a height of 200 feet. In addition, surveys were recorded during flights, and an altimeter, GPS navigation system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera. Flights were performed with an AS-350-B3 Squirrel helicopter at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet along NE-SW (70°) survey flight lines with a spacing of one quarter mile. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the flight lines at intervals of approximately .3 miles.

A Novatel OEM5-G2L Global Positioning System was used for navigation. The helicopter position was derived every 0.5 seconds using post-flight differential positioning to a relative accuracy of better than 5 m. Flight path positions were projected onto the Clarke 1866 (zone 5) sphere and a North American datum using a central meridian (CM) of 153°, a north constant of 0 and an east constant of 500,000. Positional accuracy of the presented data is better than 10 m with respect to the UTM grid.

The geophysical data were acquired with a DIGHEM V

Electromagnetic EM system, a CGG D1344 cesium

magnetometer with a 100°C cesium vapor,

or a Radiation Solutions RS-500 gamma-ray

spectrometer. The EM and magnetic sensors were

flew at a height of 100 feet. The gamma-ray

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In addition, surveys were recorded during

flights, and an altimeter, GPS navigation

system, 50/60 Hz monitors and video camera.

Flights were

performed with an AS-350-B3 Squirrel heli-

copter at a mean terrain clearance of 200 feet

along NE-SW (70°) survey flight lines with a

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